

* NOTICES *

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is Si as an indispensable component. 0.8 - 3.5wt% and Mn 0.6wt% is exceeded. Less than [1.4wt%], Fe 0.1 - 1.0wt% and Cu A 0.1 - 0.5wt% implication and the need are accepted. Aluminium alloy board excellent in the moldability which contains one sort of Mg not more than 0.6wt%, and Zn not more than 2.0wt%, or two sorts, and is characterized by the bird clapper from Remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity.

[Claim 2] It is Si as an indispensable component. 0.8 - 3.5wt% and Mn 0.6wt% is exceeded. Less than [1.4wt%], Fe 0.1 - 1.0wt% and Cu 0.1 - 0.5wt% implication, The need is accepted. One sort of Mg not more than 0.6wt% and Zn not more than 2.0wt% or two sorts are contained. To the aluminium alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity The manufacture method of an aluminium alloy board excellent in the moldability characterized by giving the last annealing at the temperature of 300 to 450 degree C.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] Also industrially [it is the the best for members for fabrication, such as autoparts, and], the alloy board by this invention can be mass-produced about the manufacture method of the aluminium alloy board this invention excelled [board] in a moldability and ductility, and this alloy board.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, as a charge of forming material of an aluminium alloy, the full-annealing material of 1000 systems (pure aluminum system), 3000 systems (aluminum-Mn system), and a 5000 system (aluminum-Mg system) alloy is used. However, by the pure aluminum system, although ductility was very excellent, since intensity was low, it had the problem from which sufficient moldability (drawability) is not obtained under low lubricous conditions. Moreover, by the aluminum-Mn system, although intensity improved by addition of Mn, a aluminum-Mn system sludge suppresses karyogenesis at the time of recrystallization, a big and rough recrystallization particle size and a big and rough bird clapper are known by addition of Mn, and there was a problem on which the irregularity resulting from the diameter of crystal grain called surface deterioration after fabrication by this occurs, and surface quality deteriorates. Furthermore, by the aluminum-Mg system, although it excelled in intensity and ductility and the good moldability was shown, when Mg addition was increased, while hot-working nature deteriorated, at the time of fabrication, it becomes easy to generate a Luder's mark and there was a bird clapper that appearance was poor.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, with the conventional aluminium alloy for fabrication, for example, JIS1100 alloy, (aluminum-0.1wt%Cu), JIS3003 alloy (aluminum-0.15wt%Cu-1.1wt%Mn), or JIS5005 alloy (aluminum-0.8wt%Mg), there was a problem on the shortage of intensity or appearance quality. It aims at solving these troubles in this invention.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In view of these, variously, by controlling alloy composition and the manufacture conditions of an aluminium alloy as a result of examination, this invention improves intensity and finds out the material with poor appearance, such as surface deterioration and a Luder's mark, which is not.

[0005] That is, the aluminium alloy board of this invention is Si as an indispensable component. 0.8 - 3.5wt% (wt% is only described as % below), Mn 0.6% is exceeded. 1.4% or less and Fe 0.1 - 1.0% and Cu It contains 0.1 to 0.5% and the need is accepted. It is characterized by the bird clapper from Remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity including one sort of 0.6% or less of Mg, and 2.0% or less of Zn, or two sorts.

[0006] Moreover, the manufacture method of the aluminium alloy board of this invention is the aluminium alloy of the above-mentioned composition. It is characterized by carrying out the last annealing at 300 to 450 degree C.

[0007] In this invention, having limited alloy composition is based on the following reasons. Si has the work which increases intensity by dissolving and distributing in an alloy, and contributes to improvement in a moldability, and dispersed Si particle serves as a recrystallization karyogenesis site, and has a recrystallization grain detailed-ized effect. and the addition at having limited with 0.8 - 3.5%, and less than 0.8%, the effect is small -- it is because big and rough Si particle will generate and ductility will be reduced, if 3.5% is exceeded

[0008] the work to which Mn increases intensity by dissolution into an alloy, and crystallization and a deposit of a aluminum-Mn system compound -- it is -- the addition 0.6 -- exceeding -- Limited with 1.4% or less. at 0.6% or less, the effect is small -- it is because there is a possibility that recrystallization particle size may become big and rough when 1.4% is exceeded

[0009] There is work which is made to increase the improvement in on the strength and a karyogenesis site, and makes recrystallization particle size detailed, and Fe is the addition. It is because ductility will fall if having limited with 0.1 - 1.0% and less than 0.1% not being enough as the effect and 1.0% are exceeded.

[0010] There is work which raises intensity and ductility and Cu is the addition. It limited with 0.1 - 0.5%. It is because less than 0.1%'s not being enough as the effect and the corrosion resistance exceeding 0.5% deteriorate.

[0011] Next, Mg and Zn which are an alternative alloying element are described. By dissolving in an alloy, there is work which makes recrystallization particle size detailed by improvement in intensity, the increase in recrystallization driving force,

and the increase in a karyogenesis site, and Mg is the addition. It is because there is a possibility of becoming easy to generate a Luder's mark and causing poor appearance when having limited with 0.6% or less and 0.6% are exceeded.

[0012] Zn has the work which improves intensity by dissolution into an alloy, and formation of an intermetallic compound with Cu, Mg, etc. The addition When having limited with 0.2% or less and 2.0% are exceeded, it is for corrosion resistance to deteriorate.

[0013] In addition, it is a book to carry out minute amount addition of Ti, Cr, the Zr, etc. for detailed-izing of the diameter of crystal grain or the improvement in on the strength. And as an addition of these elements, it is each. About 0.1% or less is desirable.

[0014] In addition, although an alloy can also be ingoted by carrying out a quality governing from the beginning in order to obtain the aluminium alloy of these composition, the cutting waste of the brazing sheet made from aluminum elsewhere used for soldering can be used.

[0015] Next, a convention of the last annealing temperature is described. The last annealing temperature is an important factor which influences the recrystallization particle size and the recrystallization texture of material, and determines a mechanical property. The last annealing temperature It limited to 300 to 450 degree C. It is because the diameter of crystal grain becomes big and rough, and surface deterioration will arise, surface quality will deteriorate and it will become poor [appearance] after fabrication at less than 300 degrees C, although ductility improves, if a processing organization remains, and ductility falls and 450 degree C is exceeded. Moreover, although it does not limit especially about the last annealing time, in this invention, 30 minutes or more are [that what is necessary is just to perform time / to complete recrystallization enough / maintenance] desirable.

[0016] In addition, since the degree of supersaturation dissolution of a solute element will become large, aging by the age-hardening will produce after a final product and variation will occur in a material property if the cooling rate after the last annealing is too quick, although it does not specify, it is especially a cooling rate after the last annealing. Below 100 degrees C / hr are desirable.

[0017] In addition, you may use which method of the direct molten-metal rolling-out method which produces a direct rolled plate from a usual direct chill casting process or a usual molten metal about manufacture of this alloy.

[0018]

[Example] The dissolution, casting, and facing are performed for aluminum alloy of the composition shown in Table 1, and it is thickness. It considers as an ingot with a 100mmx width-of-face [of 300mm] x length of 1200mm, subsequently homogenization, hot rolling, and cold rolling are performed, and it is thickness. It considered as the 0.6mm board and evaluated [what / performed the last annealing on condition that various / which is further shown in Table 2] / about a mechanical property, an And these results were shown in Table 2.

[0019] In addition, a moldability uses forming punch of phi40mm and is BHF(blank holder force) =1500kgf and coefficient-of-kinematic-viscosity 5cSt. It examined by having extracted to the lubricating oil, and O mark and the less than 10mm thing were evaluated for the thing with a forming height of 10mm or more as a x mark. Moreover, appearance quality estimated by O mark what has generated neither surface deterioration nor a Luder's mark visually, and x mark estimated what is generated. O mark and the inferior item considered a certain thing for the still better thing about all items as comprehensive evaluation as x mark one or more.

[0020]

[Table 1]

100mm thick ingot

| | 合金 | アルミニウム合金組成 (wt%) | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|----|
| | 番号 | Si | Mn | Fe | Cu | Mg | Zn | Cr | Zr | Ti | 残部 |
| 本 発 明 合 金 | 1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | 0.02 | Al |
| | 2 | 2.5 | 0.65 | 0.3 | 0.5 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 4 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 6 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 8 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | — | — | " | " |
| | 9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 10 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | 1.7 | — | — | " | " |
| | 11 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | — | 0.7 | — | — | " | " |
| | 12 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | — | 0.05 | — | " | " |
| | 13 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | — | 0.01 | " | " |
| | 14 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | — | 0.9 | — | — | " | " |
| | 15 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | — | — | 0.02 | — | " | " |
| 比 較 合 金 | 16 | 0.5 | — | 0.4 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 17 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | — | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 18 | 0.5 | — | 0.5 | — | 2.5 | — | 0.2 | — | " | " |
| | 19 | 3.9 | — | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 20 | 1.3 | — | 1.2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 21 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | " | " |

[0021]

[Table 2]

| 合金 番号 | 焼 鈍 温 度 (°C) | 性 質 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|---|
| | | 引 張 強 さ (MPa) | 耐 力 (MPa) | 伸 び (%) | 成 形 性 (mm) | 成 形 性 評 価 | 外 観 品 質 | 総 合 評 価 | |
| 本 発 明 例 | 1 | 380 | 150 | 63 | 23.1 | 11.3 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 2 | 340 | 147 | 60 | 22.9 | 10.5 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 3 | 380 | 151 | 62 | 23.7 | 11.2 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 4 | 400 | 145 | 60 | 24.3 | 10.9 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 5 | 420 | 139 | 57 | 24.2 | 10.3 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 6 | 360 | 152 | 63 | 22.2 | 11.7 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 7 | 340 | 152 | 64 | 22.8 | 11.3 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 8 | 360 | 141 | 61 | 24.3 | 10.5 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 9 | 380 | 147 | 62 | 23.8 | 10.2 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 10 | 440 | 140 | 59 | 24.7 | 11 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 11 | 360 | 143 | 59 | 22.1 | 10.4 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 12 | 320 | 148 | 63 | 21.9 | 10.2 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 13 | 380 | 153 | 62 | 23.3 | 11.1 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 14 | 380 | 146 | 61 | 23.4 | 10.9 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 15 | 360 | 144 | 61 | 24.5 | 10.9 | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| 比 較 例 | 16 | 360 | 96 | 28 | 31.6 | 8.9 | × | ○ | × |
| | 17 | 400 | 112 | 49 | 30.8 | 10.3 | ○ | × | × |
| | 18 | 360 | 187 | 98 | 25.9 | 12.1 | ○ | × | × |
| | 19 | 340 | 130 | 55 | 17.4 | 8.7 | × | × | × |
| | 20 | 320 | 176 | 68 | 16.6 | 9.7 | × | × | × |
| | 21 | 420 | 138 | 56 | 29.8 | 9.6 | × | × | × |
| | 22 | 280 | 242 | 198 | 11.6 | 7.2 | × | ○ | × |
| | 23 | 260 | 257 | 221 | 9.4 | 6.1 | × | ○ | × |
| | 24 | 480 | 132 | 63 | 26.2 | 10.3 | ○ | × | × |
| | 25 | 460 | 145 | 68 | 25.1 | 10.5 | ○ | × | × |

[0022] The alloy board of example No. of this invention 1-No. 15 which manufactured this invention alloy No. 1-No. 15 by this invention manufacturing method so that clearly from Table 2, As compared with the alloy board of example No. of comparison 22-No. 25 which manufactured the alloy board and this invention alloy of example No. of comparison 16-No. 21 which manufactured comparison alloy No. 16-No. 21 by this invention manufacturing method by the manufacturing method from which it separated from this invention, it turns out that it excels about the moldability and one property of the appearance quality.

[0023]

[Effect of the Invention] Thus, since the aluminium alloy board which was conventionally excellent in a moldability and both the properties of surface quality compared with the alloy is obtained according to this invention, that it can use suitable for an automobile body sheet etc. does a remarkable effect so on industry.

[Translation done.]

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-533113
DERWENT-WEEK: 199749
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TITLE: Aluminium@ alloy plate having high formability - comprises silicon@,
manganese@, iron@ and copper@

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO LTD[FURU], TOYOTA JIDOSHA KK CO
LTD[TOYT]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996JP-0093279 (March 22, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

| PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
|-------------|--------------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| JP09256095A | September 30, 1997 | N/A | 004 | C22C 021/02 |

APPLICATION-DATA:

| PUB-NO | APPL-DESCRIPTOR | APPL-NO | APPL-DATE |
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| JP09256095A | N/A | 1996JP-0093279 | March 22, 1996 |

INT-CL_(IPC): C22C021/02; C22F001/043

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP09256095A

BASIC-ABSTRACT: Al alloy plate comprises: 0.8-3.5% of Si, more than 0.6% and
not more than 1.4% of Mn, 0.1-1.0% of Fe, 0.1-0.5% of Cu; and one or both of
0.6% or less of Mg and 2.0% or less of Zn, by wt.

USE - Automobile components

ADVANTAGE - Both of formability and appearance are excellent.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS:

ALUMINIUM@ ALLOY PLATE HIGH FORMING COMPRISE SILICON@ MANGANESE@ IRON@ COPPER@

DERWENT-CLASS: M26

CPI-CODES: M26-B09; M26-B09C; M26-B09J; M26-B09M; M26-B09S; M26-B09Z;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1997-170386

No

slow cooling after
annealing step

CLIPPEDIMAGE= JP409256095A

PAT-NO: JP409256095A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09256095 A

TITLE: ALUMINUM ALLOY SHEET EXCELLENT IN FORMABILITY AND ITS PRODUCTION

PUBN-DATE: September 30, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

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N/A

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APPL-NO: JPO8093279

APPL-DATE: March 22, 1996

INT-CL_(IPC): C22C021/02; C22F001/043

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the strength and formability of an Al alloy sheet and to eliminate appearance defects such as Luders marks therein by using specified amounts of Si, Mn, Fe and Cu as essential components in the compsn. of an Al alloy sheet and incorporating Mg and Zn therein according to necessary.

SOLUTION: The compsn. of an Al alloy sheet is composed of the one contg., as essential components, by weight, 0.8 to 3.5% Si, >0.6 to 1.4% Mn, 0.1 to 1.0% Fe and 0.1 to 0.5% Cu, furthermore contg., at need, one or two kinds of ≤0.6% Mg and ≤0.2% Zn, and the balance Al with inevitable impurities. The Al alloy having the above compsn. is subjected to final annealing in the temp. range of 350 to 450°C. The time for the final annealing is preferably regulated to ≥30min. Moreover, the cooling rate after the final annealing is preferably regulated to ≤100°C/hr. In this way, the Al alloy sheet excellent in both characteristics of formability and surface quality can be obtd.

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| | | | |
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最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】 成形性に優れたアルミニウム合金板およびその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 従来の成形用アルミニウム合金における強度不足や外観品質不良を改良したアルミニウム合金を提供する。

【解決手段】 必須成分として S i を 0.8～3.5wt%、M n を 0.6wt%を越え1.4wt%以下、F e を 0.1～1.0wt%、C u を 0.1～0.5wt%含み、必要に応じて 0.6wt%以下のM g、2.0wt%以下のZ nの1種もしくは2種を含有し、残部A lと不可避免的不純物よりなることを特徴とする成形性に優れたアルミニウム合金板。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 必須成分としてSiを0.8～3.5wt%、Mnを0.6wt%を越え1.4wt%以下、Feを0.1～1.0wt%、Cuを0.1～0.5wt%含み、必要に応じて0.6wt%以下のMg、2.0wt%以下のZnの1種もしくは2種を含有し、残部Alと不可避的不純物よりなることを特徴とする成形性に優れたアルミニウム合金板。

【請求項2】 必須成分としてSiを0.8～3.5wt%、Mnを0.6wt%を越え1.4wt%以下、Feを0.1～1.0wt%、Cuを0.1～0.5wt%含み、必要に応じて0.6wt%以下のMg、2.0wt%以下のZnの1種もしくは2種を含有し、残部Alと不可避的不純物よりなるアルミニウム合金に300～450℃の温度で最終焼鈍を施すことを特徴とする成形性に優れたアルミニウム合金板の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は成形性および延性に優れた、アルミニウム合金板および該合金板の製造方法に関し、本発明による合金板は自動車部品などの成形用部材に最適であって工業的にも大量生産が可能なのである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、アルミニウム合金の成形用材料としては1000系（純Al系）、3000系（Al-Mn系）および5000系（Al-Mg系）合金の完全焼鈍材が用いられている。しかしながら、純Al系では延性は非常に優れるものの強度が低いため、低潤滑条件下では十分な成形性（絞り性）が得られない問題があった。また、Al-Mn系ではMnの添加により強度が向上するものの、Mnの添加により、Al-Mn系析出物が再結晶時に核発生を抑制し、粗大な再結晶粒径となることが知られており、これにより成形後に肌荒れと呼ばれる結晶粒径に起因する凹凸が発生し表面品質が劣化する問題があった。さらにAl-Mg系では強度・延性にすぐれた良好な成形性を示すが、Mg添加量を増加すると熱間加工性が劣化するとともに成形時にリュウダースマークが発生し易くなり、外観不良となることがあった。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前述したように、従来の成形用アルミニウム合金、例えばJIS1100合金（Al-0.1wt%Cu）、JIS3003合金（Al-0.15wt%Cu-1.1wt%Mn）やJIS5005合金（Al-0.8wt%Mg）などでは強度不足あるいは外観品質上の問題があった。本発明ではこれら問題点を解決することを目的としたものである。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明はこれらを鑑み種々検討の結果、アルミニウム合金の合金組成および製造条件を制御することにより強度を向上しかつ肌荒れやリ

ユーダースマークなどの外観不良のない材料を見出したものである。

【0005】即ち本発明のアルミニウム合金板は、必須成分としてSiを0.8～3.5wt%（以下wt%を単に%と記す）、Mnを0.6%を越え1.4%以下、Feを0.1～1.0%、Cuを0.1～0.5%含み、必要に応じて0.6%以下のMg、2.0%以下のZnの1種又は2種を含み、残部Alと不可避的不純物よりなることを特徴とするものである。

【0006】また本発明のアルミニウム合金板の製造方法は、上記組成のアルミニウム合金を300～450℃で最終焼鈍することを特徴とするものである。

【0007】本発明において、合金組成を限定したのは、以下の理由による。Siは合金中に固溶および分散することにより強度を増大させる働きがあり成形性の向上に寄与し、かつ分散したSi粒子は再結晶核発生サイトとなり再結晶粒微細化効果を持つ。そしてその添加量を0.8～3.5%と限定したのは、0.8%未満ではその効果が小さく、3.5%を越えると粗大なSi粒子が生成し延性を低下させるからである。

【0008】Mnは合金中への固溶により、およびAl-Mn系化合物の晶出及び析出により強度を増大させる働きがあり、その添加量を0.6%を越え1.4%以下と限定したのは0.6%以下ではその効果が小さく、1.4%を越えると再結晶粒径が粗大になるおそれがあるからである。

【0009】Feは強度向上および核発生サイトを増加させ再結晶粒径を微細にする働きがあり、その添加量を0.1～1.0%と限定したのは、0.1%未満ではその効果は十分ではなく、1.0%を越えると延性が低下するからである。

【0010】Cuは強度および延性を向上させる働きがあり、その添加量を0.1～0.5%と限定したのは0.1%未満ではその効果は十分ではなく、0.5%を越えると耐蝕性が劣化するからである。

【0011】次に選択的添加元素であるMg、Znについて述べる。Mgは合金中に固溶することにより強度の向上、再結晶駆動力の増加および核発生サイトの増加により再結晶粒径を微細にする働きがあり、その添加量を0.6%以下と限定したのは、0.6%を越えるとリュウダースマークが発生し易くなり外観不良をおこすおそれがあるからである。

【0012】Znは合金中への固溶により、およびCu、Mg等との金属間化合物の形成により強度を向上する働きがある。その添加量を0.2%以下と限定したのは、2.0%を越えると耐蝕性が劣化するためである。

【0013】なお、結晶粒径の微細化あるいは強度向上のためTi、Cr、Zrなどを微量添加することは、本発明の効果を劣化させない範囲で任意に添加できる。そしてこれら元素の添加量としてはそれぞれ0.1%以下程

度が好ましい。

【0014】なおこれら組成のアルミニウム合金を得るには、最初から成分調整することにより合金を溶製することもできるが、他にろう付けに用いるアルミニウム製ブレージングシートの切断屑なども利用できる。

【0015】次に最終焼鈍温度の規定について述べる。最終焼鈍温度は、材料の再結晶粒径および再結晶集合組織に影響し、機械的特性を決定する重要な因子である。最終焼鈍温度を300～450℃に限定したのは300℃未満では加工組織が残存して延性が低下し、また、450℃を越えると延性は向上するものの結晶粒径が粗大となり、成形後に肌荒れが生じ表面品質が劣化し外観不良となるからである。また、最終焼鈍時間については特に限定するものではないが十分再結晶が完了する時間保持を行えばよく、本発明においては30分以上が望ましい。

【0016】なお、特に規定するものではないが最終焼鈍後の冷却速度が速すぎると溶質元素の過飽和固溶度が大きくなり最終製品後も時効硬化による経時変化が生じ、材料特性にバラツキが発生するため最終焼鈍後の冷却速度は100℃/hr以下が望ましい。

【0017】なお、本合金の製造に関しては通常のDC*

* 鑄造法あるいは溶湯から直接圧延板を作製する直接溶湯圧延法のいずれの方法を用いても良い。

【0018】

【実施例】表1に示す組成のA1合金を溶解・鑄造および面削を行って厚さ100mm×幅300mm×長さ1200mmの鑄塊とし、次いで均質化処理、熱間圧延および冷間圧延を行って厚さ0.6mmの板とし、さらに表2に示す種々の条件で最終焼鈍を行ったものについて機械的性質、成形性および表面品質について評価した。そしてこれらの結果を表2に示した。

【0019】なお成形性はφ40mmの成形パンチを用い、BHF（しわ押え力）=1500kgf、動粘性率5cStの潤滑油で絞り試験を行い、成形高さ10mm以上のものを○印、10mm未満のものを×印として評価した。また外観品質は目視にて肌荒れやリューダースマークの発生していないものを○印、発生しているものを×印で評価した。さらに総合評価として全項目について良好なものを○印、劣っている項目が1以上あるものを×印とした。

【0020】

【表1】

| | 合金 | アルミニウム合金組成 (wt%) | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|----|
| | 番号 | Si | Mn | Fe | Cu | Mg | Zn | Cr | Zr | Ti | 試験 |
| 本発明の合金 | 1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | 0.02 | A1 |
| | 2 | 2.5 | 0.65 | 0.3 | 0.5 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 4 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 6 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 8 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | — | — | " | " |
| | 9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 10 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | 1.7 | — | — | " | " |
| | 11 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | — | 0.7 | — | — | " | " |
| | 12 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | — | 0.05 | — | " | " |
| | 13 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | — | 0.01 | " | " |
| | 14 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | — | 0.9 | — | — | " | " |
| | 15 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | — | — | 0.02 | — | " | " |
| 比較合金 | 16 | 0.5 | — | 0.4 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 17 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | — | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 18 | 0.5 | — | 0.5 | — | 2.5 | — | 0.2 | — | " | " |
| | 19 | 3.9 | — | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 20 | 1.3 | — | 1.2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | " | " |
| | 21 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | " | " |

【0021】

※ ※【表2】

| | 合金 番号 | 純度 (%) | 引張強 さ (MPa) | 耐力 (MPa) | 伸び (%) | 成形性 (%) | 成形性 評価 | 表面品質 評価 | 総合 評価 |
|------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 本 発 明 例 | 1 | 1 | 380 | 150 | 63 | 23.1 | 11.3 | ○ | ○ |
| | 2 | 2 | 340 | 147 | 60 | 22.9 | 10.5 | ○ | ○ |
| | 3 | 3 | 380 | 151 | 62 | 23.7 | 11.2 | ○ | ○ |
| | 4 | 4 | 400 | 145 | 60 | 24.3 | 10.9 | ○ | ○ |
| | 5 | 5 | 420 | 139 | 57 | 24.2 | 10.8 | ○ | ○ |
| | 6 | 6 | 360 | 152 | 63 | 22.2 | 11.7 | ○ | ○ |
| | 7 | 7 | 340 | 152 | 64 | 22.8 | 11.3 | ○ | ○ |
| | 8 | 8 | 360 | 141 | 61 | 24.3 | 10.5 | ○ | ○ |
| | 9 | 9 | 380 | 147 | 62 | 23.8 | 10.2 | ○ | ○ |
| | 10 | 10 | 440 | 140 | 59 | 24.7 | 11 | ○ | ○ |
| | 11 | 11 | 360 | 143 | 59 | 22.1 | 10.4 | ○ | ○ |
| | 12 | 12 | 320 | 148 | 63 | 21.9 | 10.2 | ○ | ○ |
| | 13 | 13 | 380 | 153 | 62 | 23.3 | 11.1 | ○ | ○ |
| | 14 | 14 | 380 | 146 | 61 | 23.4 | 10.9 | ○ | ○ |
| | 15 | 15 | 360 | 144 | 61 | 24.5 | 10.9 | ○ | ○ |
| 比 較 例 | 16 | 16 | 360 | 96 | 28 | 31.6 | 8.9 | × | × |
| | 17 | 17 | 400 | 112 | 49 | 30.8 | 10.3 | ○ | × |
| | 18 | 18 | 360 | 187 | 98 | 25.9 | 12.1 | ○ | × |
| | 19 | 19 | 340 | 130 | 55 | 17.4 | 8.7 | × | × |
| | 20 | 20 | 320 | 176 | 88 | 16.6 | 9.7 | × | × |
| | 21 | 21 | 420 | 138 | 56 | 29.8 | 9.6 | × | × |
| | 22 | 1 | 280 | 242 | 198 | 11.6 | 7.2 | × | ○ |
| | 23 | 6 | 260 | 257 | 221 | 9.4 | 6.1 | × | ○ |
| | 24 | 10 | 480 | 132 | 63 | 26.2 | 10.3 | ○ | × |
| | 25 | 14 | 460 | 145 | 68 | 25.1 | 10.5 | ○ | × |

【0022】表2から明らかなように、本発明合金No. 1～No.15を本発明製造法で製造した本発明例No. 1～No.15の合金板は、比較合金No.16～No.21を本発明製造法で製造した比較例No.16～No.21の合金板及び本発明合金を本発明から外れた製造法で製造した比較例No. 22～No.25の合金板と比較して、成形性と表面品質のいずれかの特性について優れていることが判る。

* 【0023】

【発明の効果】このように本発明によれば従来合金に比べて成形性及び表面品質の両特性に優れたアルミニウム合金板が得られるので自動車ボディシート等に好適に用いることができる等工業上顕著な効果を奏するものである。

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